NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—I regularly look into your weekly paper with a view to get any passing information that may be current in regard to fruit trees, as I have a few in my garden of different species which I have become fond of, because I have raised them up from infancy—a desire to keep them in health, has induced me occasionally to look over the communications which have been made to the public in former, as well as in the present days. Through your papers I have frequently received useful information; but not being acquainted with the physiology of plants, I am obliged to resort to such authors as are, and in the course of my researches I have fallen on some volumes of the olden time, that are still, I believe, considered in Europe as standard works. It is true, I have been told by the conductor of a great Horticultural Establishment, that the Europeans knew nothing about fruits or fruit trees, and that all correct knowledge on the subject is to be found here in this country; at least that the English and French are totally ignorant, and as I can read no other languages among the Europeans than these, I am of course obliged to depend on the experience of those in this country, whose science and extensive cultivation enable them to instruct the noviciate in his duties. But I find such a diversity of opinions as to the modes of planting, pruning, manuring, and general management of trees, that I am at a loss to know whom to follow—and as my former dependence on the English and French cultivators has been set at nought by a distinguished, and very celebrated horticulturist of our own country, like a ship without a rudder, or a bird without a tail, I am unable to pursue any consistent course.

I want to see some writer come forward who will give us a regular treatise upon the propagation and raising of trees in nurseries—with the manner of treating them until they are in a state to be transplanted to the places in the garden or orchard where they are to remain, and produce their fruit—upon their treatment there—a description of the soil suited to each kind of fruit—the manner of preparing such soil to receive the trees—its depth for the different species—the depth at which different trees should be planted—the mode of pruning while young, and again when in full bearing—the kind of manure, if any, suited to each species of fruit, and the best mode of treating the various diseases to which each species, or the varieties of each species are subject. To this I should like to see added a list of all fruits by their proper names—their time of maturity, and the time proper to gather and preserve them. I am aware that there are many treatises before the public, that treat of these subjects in part, but they are imperfect and mostly compilations from English or French authors, by whom, in general, little is said of the diseases of fruit trees; and if they had said more, I suppose they know as little of this subject as they do of fruits, and of the general culture of trees. Apropos—as I am upon this subject of the diseases of trees, I will, with your leave, ask if MR. J. BUEL, of Albany, who has published an article on "fire blight," in your last paper, [Nov. 21st] means to say that the disease commonly called fire blight is a *new* disease or unknown till of late years, and whether the disease which we see on the branches of the plum, and morello cherry is also of recent date? From his communication I should judge that he had never heard of them until lately—and that a new set of insects had arisen in our country to effect all this intolerable evil. But if I am not mistaken, I have read in some works published in Europe, some eighty or ninety years ago, a minute description of both these diseases, and by men who were, and are still supposed to possess as perfect a knowledge of these subjects, as any that had gone before them, or have written on the subject since, up to the time of Mr. BUEL. This gentleman says he perseveres in cutting off and burning the diseased branches, and has thereby overcome the evil. I apprehend that any one who will *persevere* in this course will be equally successful; it is an old practice recommended by the writers I have alluded to, and I have no doubt is a good one.

But there is another part of Mr. BUEL's theory, which I have less confidence in—that is, that the evil is produced by insects. There is no doubt that insects are found in these tumors, because the eggs are there deposited when the extravasated sap is in its tender and alburgineous state. But as this evil does not arise in some soils, and where the trees are protected; in particular, light sandy soils, not too much manured; and does invariably in the richer and more highly manured spots, I should pause before I adopt Mr. BUEL's theory. But, as this gentleman says, "it ill becomes me, after objecting to other theories to set up one of my own, without ample proof to support it; but as my only object is to incite investigation, and elicit truth, I hope I shall be pardoned for my presumption in suggesting it, unsupported by anything but casual observation and reflection."

My theory is, like Mr. BUEL's, *an old one;* both existing, I believe, many years before either of us were born. Different species of trees, and different varieties of each species require for their well being, different qualities or descriptions of soil, and different modes of culture. Some trees, like the apple, the pear, and the peach, require a good depth of soil. Others, like the cherry, and the plum, are content and thrive as well, if not better, in a soil of less depth. Some fruits, like the Brown Beurré, St. Germain, Virgouleuse and Colmar, require a rich soil; while the St. Michael, the Moorfowl Egg, the Culotte Suisse, the Cuisse Madame, &c. do better in a light gravelly soil.—Some fruits require the shelter of the town, others do better in the open country; some do best trained on trellises with a south aspect, others of the same species are ruined by this exposure; some delight in a wall and are all the better for it, while others are rendered insipid and worthless by this sort of forcing. In my little way, for I have not, like Mr. BUEL, thousands of plum and cherry trees to contend with, I have invariably found that where my plum trees have been planted in a light, shallow soil, they have not been subject to the disease in question, and where they were planted in rich, deep and moist soils they have been covered with the disease. Like Mr. BUEL, I have been accustomed to cut out the disease, or cut off the limb, as the case might require; but in such soils I have found it return until I have become disgusted with the trees, and taken them up.

In our town of Salem, and our neighboring town of Beverly, plums, the best of plums, (the Green Gage,) succeeds perfectly. Whenever they are cultivated in a suitable soil, they produce the greatest abundance of good fruit, and our trees are seldom disfigured with the disease alluded to; while in the neighborhood of Boston scarcely a plum tree can be seen in good estate. I ought, perhaps, to except the plains of Cambridge and its neighborhood; Charlestown hills, and some parts of Dorchester and Roxbury, where plums are easily raised in perfection. But a suitable climate, combined with a suitable soil, after all, make healthy trees, and healthy, fine, and delicious fruit. In such situations, but little care from the cultivator is necessary; the lopping of a few branches, that may interfere, or that may have run themselves out by overbearing, is all that may be required, until the trees need renovating by having fresh virgin earth applied to their roots. In the same garden, some plum trees will be covered with this species of leprosy, while others at a distance from them and in a different soil will be free from corruption.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

November 27th, 1828.

[By the Editor.]

A Methodical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, on the Raising of Silk Worms, and on Winding the Silk from the Cocoons. United to an accurate description of the Winding Mill. With Plates. Abridged from the French of M. De la Broussé: *with Notes and an Appendix.* By W. H. VERNON, *of Rhode Island.*

A work with the above title has lately been published by Hilliard, Gray & Co. Boston, containing useful information on a subject, which has lately been much canvassed, and elicited the intellectual efforts of many of the first minds in the country. We should be happy to give our readers an intelligible and useful sketch of the contents of this book; but it is not possible to abridge, to any useful purpose, details of processes of the kind necessary for the manufacture of silk, or indeed for the production of any other work of art, requiring skill as well as labor. One might as well attempt to curtail the steps of a ladder without injury to the implement, or destroying the facilities it presents for ascending a given height. We shall therefore merely give such quotations from the work as shall show its objects, and enable our readers to form some estimation of its value.

The first part comprizes a well digested treatise on the cultivation of the mulberry tree, in which the original author enters into a variety of practical details on its production and treatment. But the utility of his precepts is not confined to that particular species of tree. They are most of them equally applicable to nearly all the different kinds of fruit trees;—and our enlightened cultivators

would derive much merit from the adoption of a similar system of management of their orchards. His prescriptions on sowing, planting, watering, tilling, grafting, and pruning, are all of them excellent; and, though not wholly unknown here, are generally unused or neglected by our farmers. The rules which he enforces are the result of long observation and successful practice, and prove that in agriculture, as well as in every other art, profit can be derived only from labor and science.

In the second part, the author treats scientifically of the silk worm, from its birth to the chrysalis; of the supply and of the preservation of the seed for the next year's brood; and of that essential point in the production of good silk, the winding of the fibres from the cocoons.

For the more perfect illustration of this work, and to make it more worthy of public acceptance, four plates, with the necessary letters of reference have been engraved by a skilful artist.

VARIETIES OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

There are two species of mulberry trees;—the white and the black. The white mulberry puts forth light green leaves, smaller and thinner than those of the black mulberry. They are besides longer than they are broad, and the green of the underside of the leaf differs from that of the upper side, only by being less glossy. The leaves of the black mulberry are wider than they are long; they are thick and covered underneath with a sort of white down. The white mulberry gives shoots thicker and shorter, and it vegetates more slowly. The barks as well as the fruits of the two sorts of trees are very different. The white mulberry has a yellow bark, and its fruit is white and insipid; but the black is clothed with a bark of a much darker hue, and gives excellent mulberries, which we eat with pleasure, and which are regarded as a salutary fruit.

There are four kinds of the white mulberry;—the wild mulbery, the grafted mulberry, the rose mulberry, and the Spanish mulberry. The wild mulberry is generally produced from the seed of the grafted mulberry; its leaves are small, thin, indented, and of a deep yellowish green. The grafted mulberry tree produces a beautiful, well spread leaf, and of peculiar excellence for silk worms in the last stages of their growth. The rose colored mulberry is nearly as good, but its leaves are thinner and of a more beautiful green than those of the ingrafted mulberry. The Spanish mulberry gives a wide, thick leaf, full of juice, and bears a grey colored fruit much larger than that which is known here by the name of the grafted mulberry. Under the denominations then of black and white mulberry, we find five sorts; four of which, the wild, the grafted, the rose, and the Spanish, belong to the white species; and the black stands alone. The leaves of all these may serve for the nourishment of the silk worm; but it is not a matter of indifference to make use of the one or the other sort. On the contrary the success of raising silk worms, the quantity of silk which they give, as well as its intrinsic beauty depend much on the choice of their food.

The black mulberry is the least advantageous for silk worms, because it produces a coarse silk, and for that reason it is not used as a food for them. The Spanish mulberry would have the same effect if the silk worms were nourished a long time with its thick fat leaf. But those who are skilled in the care of silk worms do not touch its leaf before the moment of the greatest consumption, and at the time when they need to be filled with substantial nourishment.

The leaf of the wild mulberry being very small and very thin, it nourishes little when it is gathered upon meagre or sandy land. It would be necessary to have a large plantation of this sort of tree in order to secure a good income to the cultivator; but if these mulberry trees were planted in a rich soil the result would be different.* We lose our silk worms, in the low Languedoc, only through the want of this sort of wild mulberry upon our good lands; although it be absolutely necessary to have grafted mulberry trees upon our bad lands. That neglect, and the great heats which we sometimes experience in the month of May, both in Provence and Languedoc, are the two causes of the failure of the crops of silk, which are otherwise so lucrative.

The leaf of the grafted white mulberry is preferable to all others for the nourishment of silk worms. Its leaf is more tender, and the worms eat it more greedily. This early mulberry puts forth its leaves fifteen days sooner than the black and the Spanish mulberry. It grows faster—adopts itself to all sorts of soils, and its leaves augment the quantity, and improve the quality of the silk.

Every thing is useful in the mulberry tree. Its first leaves are valuable in the silk which they produce, by nourishing the silk worms—its second leaves fatten our cattle—its fruit is excellent for poultry and sheep, and the wood is useful for joiners, and makes good fuel. The mulberry tree may also serve as an ornament for our gardens. Very different from the hornbeam, which never attains a good height; from the elm, which is often devoured by caterpillars; from the ash, which makes no shade, the mulberry tree joins to its pecuniary benefits every other advantage that you may desire. It makes a refreshing shade—it covers itself with a magnificent foliage—it grows to the height that you may wish—it takes any form that you please to give it, and as this tree is always handsome and useful, the Author of nature has been pleased to add cleanness, for we rarely if ever see upon it caterpillars, lizards, spiders or any other sort of vermin.

(To be continued.)

* The proprietors of the soil in the former provinces of Southern France, which before the modern division into departments were so well known by the names of Provence and Languedoc, cultivate the white mulbery as an object of revenue. None of the rich, and perhaps few of the middling classes of land-holders undertake to raise silk worms. This care is generally confined to the small proprietors and to the peasantry, whose agricultural labors are generally bestowed on articles of subsistence; and they purchase the mulberry leaves of those land-holders, who can conveniently appropriate a part of their estates to the cultivation of the white mulberry. From the leaves of this tree, which sell from five to six livres the quintal, they derive a good income.

AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(Concluded from page 149.)

To the Press of the Province I think some blame may justly be attached. Agriculture is a subject which to the Conductors of our public journals seems to possess no interest? for with the exception of some articles in your own excellent miscellany, I scarce recollect of a column within the last twelve months, devoted to the instruction of the farmer. Now although these journals are published in the metropolis, and the community in which you move is chiefly conversant with commercial subjects, still you ought to bear in mind that a large, perhaps the greater portion, of your readers are occupied in the labors of the plough, and derive their subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. For the advantage or improvement of these a part of your journals ought weekly and regularly to be devoted; and as so many agricultural and periodical reviews are published both in America and the mother country, containing all the modern discoveries connected with the science, I do not think it would impose a duty of any great hardship to select from these such articles as are appropriate to our situation and circumstances. These would naturally form the subject of conversation and discussion among our farmers, new light would be struck out to enlighten their practice, and the march of improvement would go on at a more steady and rapid pace.

In the measures which tend to the improvement of agriculture, I place the formation of good roads in the first rank. From the unprecedented zeal which our late Governor, Sir James Kempt, directed to this branch of the public service, vast advantages have already been derived; and to myself individually, as well as to many thousands in the Province, it must be a subject of the most sincere regret, that His Excellency has been called from us ere the many improvements which he had projected, both on the Eastern and Western Post Roads, were completed. The good already achieved, although of such incalculable utility, I have ever regarded as the precursor only of what was to follow; and although His Excellency had already accomplished so much, for the fame of his administration, he had still marked out for himself a wide field of enterprise, from which to gather a richer chaplet of civic laurels. By improving the internal communication the market is rendered of easier access to the farmer, and the expense of the carriage is reduced. The cost of production is thus lessened, and he can afford to sell the article at a more moderate price to the consumer. Public improvements minister thus to the advantage of the whole community; and there is no doctrine in the whole range of political science more clear than this—that those improvements which tend to benefit the farmer, to increase the facilities of production, and lessen the price of the necessaries of life, come to affect and to benefit every other branch of the national industry. In addition to the plans already pursued, the ratio of our agricultural advancement would be largely increased, were the Legislature to appropriate a part of the public funds for the opening of new roads through the wilderness lands.—The facilities of settlement would thus be multiplied, and the cultivation of the country and the population would spread in equal proportions.—This system has been frequently followed by the State Legislatures of the neighboring Republic, and I have read of many instances where it has been attended with the most flattering and animating success.

I have no wish, Mr Editor, to rush headlong into literary warfare, or to run a tilt with existing prejudices; but in a new country like this, when we pursue any scheme, in which older countries have attained an acknowledged superiority, it is surely the work of wisdom to review the steps of their progress, and to guide our efforts by the lights which their experience has set up on the way. Now, Sir, whether we turn to the finer farming Districts in Europe or in America, we will find, that none of these have reached any very

honorable distinction, until Agricultural Societies have been founded and patronized by the wealthy and enterprising, and intelligent; and indeed it seems a fact established in the history of this science, that an active spirit of improvement has ever been contemporaneous with the rise of such an institution. In France, in the Netherlands, in England, Scotland, Ireland and throughout the United States of America, agricultural associations have been everywhere founded, and all the more eminent authors on Rural Economy—Arthur Young, Sir John Sinclair, Dickson, Cully and Coke, unite in one panegyric in their favor. It is a mistaken notion that the practice of Agriculture is so easy and simple as to be followed with success by the ignorant. The unlettered boor, who follows the track of the plough, is no more capable of comprehending the principles of vegetation than the illiterate mechanic, who polishes the brass for the Orrery, can compass the beautiful and mysterious harmony of the solar system. True, he does know that the sun appears in the East and sets in the West, as the ploughman perceives that the seed confined to the faithful bosom of the earth, springs up a graceful and stately plant; these are things visible to the senses; but both are equally incapable of penetrating into those natural causes, which produce effects of such mystery and power. To be a successful practical Agriculturist, to understand the chemical properties of soils, to know the proper ingredients and the fittest manures to apply to each, so as to bring their vegetative powers into the highest perfection; to be acquainted with the diseases of plants, to be capable of mitigating and counteracting the effects of an unpropitious season; are points of information, which, to investigate and master, require a mind of no ordinary stamp. Many of the most valuable discoveries in agriculture have been made, not by the practical followers of the Art, but by men who have pursued the science as one of philosophical research. One of the most striking advantages, conferred by Agricultural Societies, is, that it brings such men to take an interest in the subject, and induces them to unite with the wealthy and respectable in dignifying the labors of the husbandman. They concentrate into one focus, and direct to one end, all the intelligence of a district. They elevate and improve the agricultural mind, and turn it to more enlightened and scientific inquiries. They bring the farming classes together to explain and to discuss new modes of practice and detail each others' experiments; and while they necessarily impart a new charm to the operations of the field, they sharpen the general intellect, and render the improvements and experience of each, the common property of all. The good effects which *did* result from them in this province, whilst they were in existence, were surely sufficiently seducing to recommend them for the future; and I am fully satisfied, that, if the Legislature wish to see this Province independent of all foreign supplies, they must again bring up some general system of agricultural encouragement, similar to the one before in operation. Under the guidance of experience new checks may be provided, and modifications may be introduced, to meet the circumstances, or rather the prejudices of the country; but if our legislature wish to raise our agriculture into a prosperous and enviable condition, if they are disposed to follow the example of older and more enlightened states, if, in short, they wish the breath of a long life to be infused into all the labors of the husbandman, their counsel and patronage must be lent to these institutions.

In looking, Sir, at the sources of native wealth, can I see why the friends of our commerce and fisheries should feel any jealousy in seeing a portion of the public funds diverted to so useful and so important an object. What country, in the history of the world, ever became opulent or powerful, without an industrious and respectable peasantry? True, we can fall upon one or two examples in history where states have enjoyed a brief and passing splendour from the returns of an active commerce, *but national wealth and national greatness have never been permanent and stable, when they were not created and supported by the riches of the soil.* I wish not to put forward any elaborate display of facts in support of the position, for I regard it in the History of National Wealth a point as strongly confirmed as a political axiom can be. Is it not acknowledged by all writers on economy that the domestic demand is infinitely more profitable to the trade of a country, than the foreign or distant demand. The commerce of a country is a machine made up of distinct parts, all of which are dependent on each other. Of what use would be those immense importations of British goods, which are thrown into Halifax every spring and fall, were there not a numerous agricultural class to consume them; and in how large a ratio would our West India trade be curtailed were the demand for its produce confined to Halifax, and the fishermen situated on our Atlantic shore. I frankly admit, on the other hand, that the demand for agricultural produce among the inhabitants of the town and the seaboard, is of essential consequence to the farmer; but surely it is the height of folly for the friends of trade to imagine, that they can advance and build up their own interests by pursuing any set of measures which will be prejudicial to the prosperity of our inland districts. A nation is a family upon a large scale; quarrels distract, contentions ruin it. The prophetical language of scripture is admirably consonant with the influences and issues of human events. It is a deceiving and melancholy folly for the followers of one branch of industry to claim a superiority over those of another; the prosperity of one inevitably even though imperceptibly, ministers to that of the rest, and the happiness of a people, compounded of different classes, springs only from the prosperous condition of all. Agriculture, commerce, and fisheries, in Nova Scotia, like the three emblems which adorn our national banners should be "*Tria juncta in uno*," and from the motto which the Highland Chieftain bears on his shield, "together all, and single nothing," they may derive an imposing, instructive lesson.

But although so much may be effected through the agency of agricultural societies, provided they be supported by public funds, still there can be no doubt that the march of the Province would be vastly accelerated, were the internal consumption increased in any rate; for, as Mr. Huskisson has energetically said, the "power of consumption" is at once the index and source of a nation's prosperity. This could be promoted by the introduction of coarse manufactures, a branch of industry for which the country is perfectly prepared; and which, in its beginnings, only requires the attention and encouragement of the Legislature. From the improvement, which has lately been made in the breed of sheep throughout the Province, there is an index afforded of what might be accomplished. Wool of excellent quality could be produced here in great abundance, and were capital directed to the manufacture of it into coarse flannels, cloths, &c. it would not only yield a fair return for its employment, in agriculture, but would largely swell an internal demand for agricultural productions.

The subject matter of this letter has multiplied on my hands. I intended, when I sat down, to confine myself to a brief illustration of the table above inserted; but every thing which relates to agriculture has with me so great a charm, and the anxiety I feel to see its practice improved in this Province is of so enthusiastic a character, that I have been led more at large into the subject than I at first meant. I trust my notions are sufficiently reputable to excuse the liberty I have taken with your readers; and that the length of this letter will be no argument against its worth.

THOMAS KING.

[By the Editor.]

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SALIVATION IN HORSES.

It is said that if parsley seeds are sown with clover seeds the hay or grass produced by the mixture will cure Slavers, or Salivation in horses, a troublesome complaint in which water runs profusely from the mouths of the animals.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A writer for the American Farmer vol. V. page 214, who signs "*Nimrod Owings*" says, "to prevent botts, burn hickory wood into ashes and keep on hand for use, giving once a week about a pint to each horse in his food; if oats, wet and sprinkle the oats; the horse will eat them without objection, and I think it, perhaps the means of keeping horses in health, where they would without the ashes have been diseased from other causes." Probably the ashes of other wood as well as that of hickory might preserve the health of the horse.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF CABBAGE.

If the raising of vegetables is an object to the farmer, their preservation will be found no less so. I am convinced from a partial experiment that the following mode of keeping cabbages will be found useful. After they are gathered, and freed from their loose leaves and stalks, that nothing remains but the sound part of the head, head them up in a tight cask, By thus excluding them from the air they may be kept a long time. Those intended for the longest keeping should be put into small casks, as they will soon spoil when exposed to the air.

TO PREVENT BEER FROM GROWING FLAT.

Put into a cask containing eighteen gallons, a pint of ground malt, suspended in a bag, and close the bung perfectly; the beer will be improving during the whole time of drawing it for use.

FINE CALF.

Mr. Moses Field of Northfield, Mass. lately killed a Heifer Calf, only 6 months and one week old, which weighed as follows:

Quarters, 263 lbs.
Hide & Tallow, 51 do.

The mother of this calf was two years old, only; and the calf ran with its dam till killed, and neither had any food but what was derived from a good clover pasture.—*Communicated.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTOMOLOGY.

No. V.

Family Dytiscidæ.

In order to distinguish our friends from our enemies, insects decidedly injurious from those that are beneficial to mankind, we must study the history of all which may be observed, whether inhabitants of the air, the earth, or the water. The insects of this family pass the first and last stages of their existence in lakes, ponds and pools. They are among those that make reparation for the injuries they commit in some respects, by keeping within bounds other annoying insects. In the larva and perfect states they are predaceous, sanguinary, and carnivorous. Their food is aquatic animals, such as the young fry of fish, tadpoles, some of the mollusca, crustacea, and worms, and the larvæ of dragon-flies, gnats, and mosquitoes: and in their turn they serve as nourishment to fishes, &c. The larvæ live in the water only, the pupæ are terrestrial, and the perfect insects amphibious. I have repeatedly found the latter remote from water, where they had transported themselves by flight. It is at night that they usually ascend into the air, to exercise their ample wings, or to seek for a better supply of food in more distant waters. They sometimes enter our windows in the evening, being attracted by the lights. The perfect insect swims with celerity by means of its feet, particularly the hind ones which are flattened and densely fringed with hairs: it rises from the bottom without effort in consequence of being rather lighter than the water.

The respiration of these insects is worth examination. In terrestrial animals of the higher classes air is inhaled through the throat into the lungs, where it produces an essential and vital change upon the blood. In fishes the same effect is produced by the water, which always contains a large proportion of air mixed with it, and which, entering by the mouth, passes out again at the gills, a kind of lungs. Other aquatic animals have these gills, or branchiæ as they are called, outside of the body, and hence constantly bathed in water, and exposed to the action of the air that it contains. Some aquatic larvæ of insects have similar respiratory branchiæ, and these are the only ones to which pure or unmixed air is not necessary. The majority of insects, in all stages, breathe *air* through lateral pores or spiracles, none receive it through the mouth, and the lungs are replaced by longitudinal tubes, their numerous minute branches, and air vesicles. The spiracles of insects, which open directly into the longitudinal tubes, are from two to eighteen in number: through the posterior or anal and abdominal ones the air is admitted or inspired, and it is expelled or expired through the anterior ones or those of the trunk. The *Dytisci*, in the perfect state, have eighteen spiracles, the abdominal pairs are situated upon the dorsum, and are covered by the elytra. When it becomes necessary for the insect to take breath it ascends to the surface of the water, reversed, the under side of the tail being uppermost, and the body kept steady by means of the long oar-like hind legs, which are extended at a right angle with the trunk. The abdomen is then slightly curved so as to separate it from the elytra, and elevate it above the water, the air easily insinuates itself into the cavity thus formed, and is inhaled at the pores, the last pairs of which are larger than the rest to admit it in this position with greater freedom. When inspiration is completed the elytra are quickly closed upon the body, and the entrance of water effectually prevented. This motion is sometimes so sudden as to retain, between the body and elytra, a small quantity of unimbibed air, which makes its way under the tips of the latter, where, as the insect sinks, it adheres, a transparent globule, brilliant as quicksilver. The upper surface of the body being arched or convex, and its under side braced by a breastbone of several pieces firmly interlocked, it is rendered sufficiently strong and inflexible; while its oblong oval form and thin margins are well adapted for its rapid and varied motions.

Although insects have no organs of *voice* most of them emit various sounds; and those of this family, in common with many others, exhibit their distress on being handled by a creaking sound produced by the friction of the tail against the elytra.

They pass the winter in the perfect state, burrowing in the banks and mud of their pools.

One has been kept for three years and a half in perfect health, in a glass vessel filled with water, and supported by morsels of raw meat. It was capable of fasting a month; was very sensible of the changes of the weather, which it indicated by the height at which it remained in the vessel.

DeGeer fed one upon flies and spiders, and, after it had lived a long time, he gave it a large leech which it attacked and devoured; but it paid dear for its gluttony; the food proving indigestible was thrown up the next day with great efforts, and shortly afterwards the insect died.

GENUS DYTISCUS.

D. **fraternus.* Punctured; beneath black; thorax with a yellowish band and margin; coleoptra arcuato-fasciate behind; elytra of the female sulcated.

Length about eleven twentieths, breadth between six and seven twentieths of an inch.

Body depressed, with numerous somewhat dilated punctures. Head pale rufous, black at base, with two lunated piceous spots between the eyes. Thorax with an ochreous yellow margin, and transverse band, which is dilated backwards at the sides, and separated from the posterior margin by an obsolete blackish line. Scutel impunctured, black. Coleoptra blackish from numerous confluent, black spots and flexuous lines; epipleura, external margin, subsutural line, common arcuated band behind the middle, and obsolete macula at tip pale ochreous yellow. (Male with four obsolete elevated lines on each elytron.) Prosternum and anterior legs pale ochreous; hind legs piceous, thighs black. Ventral segments with a pale piceous submargin, and, on each side, a yellowish spot.

Female. Coleoptra with eight, dilated, hairy grooves; (not including the external, depressed submargin which is not, properly, a groove;) hairs depressed. The external groove commences at about one quarter of the length of the elytron from the base, the next to it is considerably longer, the third from the margin is shorter than the second, but longer than the first, and the submarginal groove is shortest of all.

I have not the least doubt that this is the female of the above male, which most closely resembles D. *mediatus* of Mr. Say. In the latter, of which I have seen the sexes, the body is rather less obtuse in front, and the elytra of the female are not sulcated, but plain like those of the male; and probably belongs to HYDATICUS of Leach.

The *fraternus* is entirely distinct from the *sulcatus* of Europe, and with it, belongs to the subgenus ACILIUS of Leach. It is described from nine specimens of the male, and six of the female.

D. **fuscicollis.* Convex, impunctured, pale testaceous; vertical lunule and base of the head, anterior and posterior thoracic fasciæ black; elytra blackish, irrorate with distinct pale yellow dots, the external margin and an abbreviated subsutural line yellowish; a distinct dorsal series, and three others obsolete of impressed setiferous punctures. Thorax of the female obsoletely corrugated each side; elytra smooth.

Length eleven twentieths, breadth over six twentieths of an inch.

Variety. Body beneath and feet pale piceous.

Specimens seven. Is probably referrible to HYDATICUS.

D. **thoracicus.* Pale rufo-testaceous, impunctured, oval, and somewhat convex; head and thorax immaculate; external margin of the elytra pale testaceous, disc blackish with confluent, black tortuous lines; three dorsal series of punctures. Female with obsolete rugæ on sides of the thorax; elytra smooth.

Length nine twentieths, breadth nearly three tenths of an inch.

Specimens seven. Appears to belong to HYDATICUS.

VEGETABLE ARTICLES OF VALUE FROM DENMARK.

Communicated for the New York Farmer, by Dr Samuel L. Mitchell.

The distinguished savant Hoffman Bang, in a letter I very lately received from him, dated at his residence in Hoffman's Grove, writes thus: "I owe you many obligations for the Memoirs, &c. which you sent me by Mr Wheaton. It would be exceedingly agreeable to me that I could be useful to you in some way. I accordingly send you a collection of minerals from Norway; three tracts on gardening; seeds of different sorts of garden plants, pot-herbs, and flowering vegetables, which, I hope, may thrive in your American soil. I will endeavor to forward you another collection in season for planting in the spring of 1829. I earnestly request your Horticultural Society will send me something of the like kind in exchange. I could despatch them the best sorts of fruit trees that we cultivate here. Supposing that a collection of the Algæ, arranged upon the system of Mr Lyngbye, might be agreeable to you, I pack up the accompanying collection of these rare productions of the sea."

Among these articles are nine varieties of peas, viz. the green branched pea; the English pea called Maiklut; green pea of France; early pea of Flanders; another early pea called the Maydolber; Dutch early pea; another early pea named horn-harred, highly esteemed in the market of Copenhagen; another Dutch pea, and the Dorman pea.

Ten sorts of melon seeds.

Ten varieties of pumpkin seeds.

Twelve kinds of ornamental flowers.

And a parcel of the Tetragonia Expansa, or New Zealand Spinage.

The cryptogamic individuals of the marine herbarium of Mr Bang, consist of one hundred and

seventy species, all in fine preservation, and classed, named and labelled according to the most modern improvements. Among the articles received, are a number from the shores of Denmark, Norway and Finland; but a large part of the collection is marked as belonging to this magnificent gentleman's own estate of Hoffman's Grove. It is curious to observe with what laborious skill and phytological industry, Mr Lyngbye has classified these minute and difficult objects. Among them is the genus *Bangia*, named after the illustrious donor, and the *Oscislatoria* which attaches the loose particles of submarine soil together, and forms a coherent body underneath. The able author has written a particular dissertation upon an important species of this vegetable, eminently operative in fastening a sandy bottom in such a manner as to render it adhesive and firm.

The mineralogical articles consist of about thirty species, chiefly from the memorable region of Arendal, which bear a remarkable resemblance in their exhibition of original rocks, to the primitive formation of New-York city and its vicinity.—These, like the other specimens, are accompanied by a scientific catalogue, allowing comparative examination.

QUALITIES OF TIMBER, AND VIGOR, MATURITY AND DECAY OF TREES.

The qualities of wood depend much on the state of the tree when cut down. It appears, from the experiments of M. Hartig upon wood applied as fuel, that trees which have attained maturity, without passing into decay are the best for the production of heat. Thus, the value of an elm of 100 years is to that of one of 30 years as 12 is to 9; that of an ash of 100 years to one of 30 years as 15 to 11. When the trees begin to decay, their value rapidly diminishes. Thus, if an oak of 200 years yields wood worth 15 francs per cord, a tree of the same kind passing to decay yields wood only worth 12 francs. When the wood is used for other purposes, the advantages conferred by a mature and healthy state are still more considerable. The common elm growing in a forest, and in good earth, acquires its full increase in 150 years; but it will live many years, even 500 or 600 years. Large forest elms are cut down with advantage when of an age between 100 and 130 years, and then furnish a large quantity of building wood. The duration of the life of the elm depends much on the soil; in a dry soil it becomes aged, as it were, in 40, 50 or 60 years. Elms which have been lopped live for a shorter period than the others. Those that grow by the road side, or in thin plantations, may be cut when 70 or 80 years of age. In general, the increase of hard woods, as the oak and elm, is slow at first; it successively augments until the 20th or 25th year; is then uniform until the age of 60 or 80 years; after which it sensibly diminishes. For these and other reasons, it is important that trees should be cut down when they are in their mature state, and not simply when they undergo no further increase. When the period has arrived after which the increase of the tree would be less and less from year to year, then the tree should be felled, for no advantage accrues from its remaining longer in the ground. The indications of the mature state of a tree are by no means so evident as those of decay; but still certain signs of this state, as well as of the vigorous condition of the tree, may also be observed. *(M. Bandrillac in Biblioth. Phys. Econom., p. 13, and in Jam. Phil. Jour. 1827 p. 191.)*

POISONOUS VEGETABLES.

Persons of all descriptions have frequent occasion to make some use of plants, when they are not in a situation minutely to investigate their nature and qualities. As many plants are narcotic and injurious to the human constitution, it is very convenient to have at hand, or in the memory, a few concise rules on this subject. The following have been selected with great care:—

Plants not Poisonous.

1. Plants with a *glume* calyx, never poisonous; as wheat, Indian corn, foxtail grass, sedge grass.

2. Plants whose stamens *stand on the calyx*, never poisonous; as currants, apples, peach, strawberry, thorn.

3. Plants with *cruciform* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous; as mustard, cabbage, water-cress, turnips.

4. Plants with *papilionaceous* flowers, rarely if ever poisonous; as pea, bean, locust tree, wild indigo, clover.

5. Plants with *labiate* corols bearing seeds without pericarps, never poisonous; as catmint, hyssop, mint, motherwort, marjorum.

6. Plants with *compound* flowers, rarely poisonous; as sunflowers, dandelion, lettuce, burdock.

Poisonous Plants.

1. Plants with five stamens and one pistil, with a dull-colored *lurid* corol, and of a nauseous, sickly smell, always poisonous; as tobacco, thorn apple, henbane, nightshade. The degree of poison is dimmished where the flower is brighter colored and the smell is less nauseous. As potatos are less poisonous, though of the same genus with nightshade.

2. *Umbelliferous plants* of the aquatic kind and a nauseous scent are always poisonous; as water-hemlock, cow-parsley. But if the smell is pleasant, and they grow in dry land, they are not poisonous; as fennel, dill, coriander, sweet cicely.

3. Plants with *labiate* corols, and seeds in capsules, frequently poisonous; as snap-dragon, foxglove.

4. Plants from which issues a *milky juice* on being broken are poisonous, unless they bear compound flowers; as milk-weed, dog-bane.

5. Plants having any *appendage* to the calyx or corol, and eight or more stamens, generally poisonous; as columbine, nasturtion.

Most general rule.

Plants with few stamens, not frequently poisonous, except the number be five; but if the number be twelve or more, and the smell nauseous, heavy and sickly, the plants are generally poisonous.

Note. Many plants possess some degree of the narcotic principle, which are still by no means hurtful. But the use of such plants is to be deferred, till fully investigated.—*Eaton's Botany.*

BLACK PEPPER.

An elementary principle has been recently discovered in black pepper, which has been denominated *piperine*, and found to be a successful remedy in intermittent fevers. It has been employed in doses of one grain every hour, with as much success as quinine; and when combined with an equal portion of quinine, with even more effect than when quinine alone has been used.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.

Mr Cobbett has now at Barn-Elms Farm, (near London) a piece of 11 acres of *Indian Corn* which he assures us will yield him 1,200 bushels of ears; and that it will surely get ripe notwithstanding the badness of the season. He is sure that England will now become an Indian Corn country, and that in ten years, a man that should fatten a hog on *barley* would be deemed, and justly deemed, a fit subject for a mad-house.

[The humidity of the air in England, and the want of that intense heat which is so favorable to the growth of corn in this country, incline us to think Mr Cobbett is rather too sanguine in his expectations. He may, however, by obtaining his seed from this country for a few years, succeed in acclimating this wholesome and important grain.]

N. Y. Farmer.

There is at present in flower, in the gardens of the Marquis of Londonderry, at Mount Stewart, an American aloe, a native of South America, and was introduced into Britain about 1781. It is upwards of twenty one feet in height: circumference at the base five feet: the leaves average about five feet in length and one foot in breadth.

Considerable sugar has been made the past year in North Carolina. The ribband cane is said to flourish in that State, and sugar will very probably, at no distant day, be a staple article there.

There was manufactured last year, in the town of Salina, N. Y. 1,200,000 bushels of Salt, which was sold for 12½ cents per bushel, (exclusive of the state duty,) making the comfortable sum of $150,000.

There are now in use in Great Britain, 15,000 steam engines, some of them of 600 horse power. It is calculated that they save the labor of more than two millions of men!

The average length of human life in the 16th century was only 18 years and 5 months; but owing to the improvements which have from time to time been made in the healing art, the average is now ascertained to be 38 years and 10 months, having more than doubled in the last 300 years.

WARREN BRIDGE.

The rapid advances towards the completion of this important avenue are very gratifying. The whole has been macadamized with a good depth of stone, and a five horse team, with very broad wheels, is engaged in wearing it down to a solid and even road. The foot walks are completed, and are wide and commodious. The plank walk extends some distance over the abutment on the Boston side, and the whole is to be lighted with elegant lamps at very reasonable distances. This Bridge is no doubt one of the best built bridges in the country, and reflects great credit upon those who are engaged in the business.—It draws forth the praises of all, and even those who most violently opposed the grant of a charter for its erection, now speak of it with complacency and admiration, and have come to the belief that the people have a right to build a bridge for their own accommodation and convenience, and to get into the city by the cheapest and shortest route.

On the Boston side, the city authorities have laid out a wide and commodious street from the termination of the Bridge extending almost directly

into Union street to the market, passing over the old Green Dragon estate, by the new Baptist Meeting House, in Hanover street, which forms the south corner of the new avenue. On this street the owners are now placing edge stone, and the whole is in progress. It will form a direct and very pleasant entrance to the very centre of the city.—*Bunker-Hill Aurora.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1828.

INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.

In our paper of the 21st ult. page 142, we published notices of an insect or insects which infested fruit trees in Wrightsville, York county, Penn. described by a correspondent, with the signature "M." Since publishing the communication of "M," we have been favored with the opinion of Dr. HARRIS, who says in a letter addressed to us, that "the insect on the apple tree, mentioned by your correspondent "M," is probably one of those called *lice, coccus aphis,* and *American blight.* A description of the first, written by Enoch Perley, Esq. in December 1794, is published in the early communications to the Mass. Agri. Soc."

The description, alluded to by Dr. Harris, was given in our paper, vol. i. page 333; but we will here republish it, as that volume is now not easily obtained.

"Having for some years past discovered that there was a growing evil attending our young apple trees in the District of Maine, I have made some observations on the subject, which I shall communicate, in hopes they may be a means of leading to the discovery of some effectual cure.

"The difficulty is what is generally called *lice*; the appearance of which, is, in form, like half a kernel of rye (but not more than one twentieth part so large) with the flat side sticking to the *smooth* bark of the tree. These *blisters* contain from ten to thirty *nits or eggs each*, in form like a snake's eggs; which in a common season *begin to hatch* about the 25th of May, and finish about the 10th of June. These nits produce a white animalcule, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible by the naked eye; which, immediately after they are hatched open a passage, at the *end* of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the trees; and there remain with but little motion, about ten days; when they stick themselves fast to the bark of the tree, and die. *From this little carcase arises a small speck of* BLUE MOULD, which is most plain to be seen *between the 10th and the 20th of June*, and *continues* about fifteen *days*; and then gradually wears off, until the old carcase appears; which by this time is formed into a new blister, and contains the spawns or nits before mentioned.

"These blisters prevent the circulation of the sap, and prove as fatal to the tree as the canker worm.

"In order to remedy the difficulty I have made many experiments within a few years; but long to no good effect, not knowing the particular season when these animalcules could be most easily destroyed. This, however, I have lately found to be *between the time they hatch and that when the mould leaves them.** The application that I have found most effectual is washing the tree with lye or brine. Lime, also mixed with lye to the consistence of whitewash, may be useful. And altho.' the *small* branches cannot be cleansed in this manner without much difficulty, still if the body of the tree and the branches near the body are kept clean, until there comes a *rough* bark, the lice will not kill *the tree.*

"Some people have recommended the application of *train oil* to the tree; which indeed is a powerful antidote against lice; but being of a glutinous quality is very detrimental to the tree. *Inoculation** has been proposed, which I think will have no effect at all on the lice; for I perceive that they hatch in May, on branches that were pruned off the tree in March, and the sap entirely extinguished.

"These lice are natural in the *uncultivated* forest, on what is called moose-wood and other bushes.

"Much care should be taken [respecting lice] on their first appearing in an orchard or nursery; as the cutting down and destroying a few young trees is of no importance, compared with the difficulty of having an orchard overrun with them.

"P. S.—By Enoch Perley, Esq. dated November 19, 1804. To this extract I have nothing to add, but that the brine or pickle, with which the tree is to be washed, should not be such as has had meat salted in it; but let one quart of common salt be dissolved in two gallons of clean water."

The above description of a destructive insect, and the remedy prescribed by Mr. Perley, may be of use although the insect may not be the same with that which has annoyed the fruit trees of our correspondent "M." This writer says, "on rubbing them with the finger-nail or point of a knife, there seemed to remain a liquid darker colored than venous blood." This characteristic trait of the insect is not mentioned by Mr. Perley; still the insects may be the same.

Kirby and Spence inform us that Linné mentions an insect (*Tinea Corticella*, F) as inhabiting apple-bearing trees *under the bark.* And Reaumur has given us the history of a species common in this country [England] and producing the same effect, often to the destruction of the crop, the caterpillar of which feeds in the centre of our apples, thus occasioning them to fall. "The sap too, is often injuriously drawn off by a minute Coccus, of which the female has the exact shape of a muscle shell (C. *arborum linearis* Geoffr.) and which Reaumur has accurately described and figured.—This species so abounded in 1816 on an apple tree in my garden that the whole bark was covered with it in every part; and I have since been informed by Joshua Haworth, jr. Esq. of Hull, that it equally infests other trees in the neighborhood. Even the fruit of the golden pippin, which he sent me were thickly beset with it."

We have been assured that lice on apple trees may be destroyed by a wash, which was recommended by Mr. Benjamin Wheeler of Framingham, Mass. in a communication, first published in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 348. The following is an extract from that communication.

"My way of using this preparatiou is to dissolve 2 lbs. of potash of the first quality, in seven quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. It is put on with a white-wash brush. If the limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year, when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it, which is always when the bark is not smooth."

The insect described by "M." page 142, found "on the body of the tree about the size and shape of a small grain of coffee, with a bristly coat and no wings," is, perhaps, what Kirby & Spence call "*Coccus* or *American Blight.*" They say "this is a minute insect, covered with a long cotton-like wool transpiring from the pores of its body, which takes its station in the chinks and rugosities of the bark, where it increases abundantly, and by constantly drawing off the sap, causes ultimately the destruction of the tree. Whence this pest was first introduced is not certainly known. Sir Joseph Banks traced its origin to a nursery in Sloane street; and at first was led to conclude that it had been imported with some apple trees from France. On writing, however, to gardeners in that country he found it to be wholly unknown there. It was, therefore, if not a native insect, most probably derived from North America, from whence apple trees had also been imported by the proprietor of that nursery. Whatever its origin it spread rapidly. At first it was confined to the vicinity of the metropolis, where it destroyed thousands of trees. But it has now found its way into other parts of the kingdom, particularly into the cider countries; and in 1810 so many perished from it in Gloucestershire, that it was feared the making of cider must be abandoned. This valuable discovery, it is said, has since been made; the application of the spirit of tar to the bark being recommended as effectual. Sir Joseph Banks long ago extirpated it from his own apple trees, by the simple method of taking off all the ragged and dead old bark and then scrubbing the trunk and branches with a hand brush.

* It appears from this account, by Mr. Perley, that those appearances can, in general, only occur between May 25th and July 5th.

* By "*inoculation*," is probably meant boring a hole in the tree and introducing quick-silver, sulphur, or some other substance offensive or destructive to insects.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.

A friend of the Editor of the New England Farmer who is owner of a large landed property in one of the Middle States, writes us as follows; "I raise a good deal of wool, and when it is in my warehouse, I do not know what to do with it. I have about seven thousand weight at present (merino, mixed and common,) and have found no purchasers. I dislike the trouble of sending it to the cities for sale, and no one comes here to buy. In this dilemma I have erected a small building for a woolen factory, thirty by forty-five feet on the ground, and three stories high. It is situated on a good stream, and at the turnpike road, at a place marked on the map, which I send you. I do not wish to be concerned in conducting the business myself, but if I could find a suitable person, who would find his own machinery, and conduct the business, I would let him have free of rent the factory for two years, and also two or three small houses near it, and some ground for gardens, and keeping what cows he might want," &c. There are also other inducements and circumstances stated, which show the benefits which may be anticipated from the proposed establishment. These shall be detailed in a personal interview with the Editor or Proprietor of the New England Farmer.

Dr. Howard of Baltimore, civil engineer, in the service of the United States, has completed a model of an improved railway wagon, in which the friction is reduced to nearly one-fourth of that incident to vehicles of the common construction. Another object of the invention is to accommodate the wagon equally to a serpentine and a straight road. The description and details are shortly to be made public.

Advantages of canals, (or rail-ways).—A quantity of cherry plank and joist was landed in this town on the 17th inst. from the canal boat Providence, which grew in Michigan or Ohio, at the head of Lake Erie; from whence it was shipped down to Buffalo, thence by the Erie Canal to Albany, from that place to Providence by sloop navigation, and from Providence to this place by the Blackstone Canal, a distance, in the whole, of at least *nine hundred miles*, four hundred miles of which is an *artificial navigation.*—*Worcester Spy.*

Depravity.—The following advertisement appeared last week in the Morning Advertiser:—

Snug liquor shop to be let in a *Crowded gin drinking neighborhood*, where any person who is competent in the spirit trade may command a first rate business. A death in the family is the reason of this opportunity offering of realizing a good living without a risk.—*London paper.*

Home Department.—Since the Presidential contest is over, several newspapers have started the project of establishing a new department at Washington, to be called the *Home Department.*

License of Almanac Makers.—We frequently hear of the license of poets, but they are confined to their lifetime. Not so with Almanac Makers. In June, 1808, the gentleman who represented the town of Nantucket in the General Court of Massachusetts, was called on, in Boston, by Dr. ——, and solicited to aid in completing the astronomical calculations for Low's Almanac for 1809 as Dr. Low was in low health. The gentleman readily granted assistance; and on his return to Boston to attend the winter session, inquired of Dr.——, who also was a member of the Legislature, after the health of Dr. Low, and learned that he had been *dead* some time. Nevertheless, Dr. Low's Almanac, ten years afterwards, contained an *animated* address, signed by the Doctor himself, returning suitable acknowledgements to the public for the generous patronage he had received;—and stating that *if his life and health should be preserved, he hoped to serve the public many years more.*

Nantucket paper.

Markets.—While we really believe that flour cannot be much lower this season than the present quotations, we are utterly at a loss to know what has caused the astonishing rise in potatoes, which sell in the market at 87½ cents per bushel. We verily believe that with ordinary crops, potatoes pay the farmer better at 35 cents a bushel, than any article that he sells in market. Our friends in the country should notice these prices, and bring in their produce before the market is supplied from Maine or Nova Scotia, where good potatoes are considered well marketed at 25 cents per bushel.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

In Alabama the blow-fly is destroying numbers of horses, dogs and other animals.

Mr. Barbour, our Minister at London, has instructed the superintendant of his farm to sow as much wheat as possible, in consequence of the state and prospects of the market in England.

Mr. Sparks, who went to Europe last spring, to collect materials for illustrating the life of Washington, &c. has experienced the utmost liberality and courtesy, in Germany, France and England.

The culture of silk has been commenced in Ohio, and the agricultural societies offer premiums for the cultivation of the silk worm.

Sugar is made in South Carolina from watermelons, which grow there in great perfection.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Capt. CATESBY JONES, of the Navy, the command of the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Polar Seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the last session, and that he has accepted it.

Great sale of Wool.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At the Hall over the New Market.

219 bales Saxony WOOL, consisting of first and second Electoral—first and second Prima, Secunda, and Tertia.
246 bags Leonessa Sorianna Segoviana Spanish Wool.
130 bags Portuguese Wool.
430 bags (about 76,000 pounds) American Fleece Wool, among which are some choice lots of selected Saxony and full blood Merino fleeces.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery and the Wool may be examined three days before the sale.

Coolidge, Poor & Head—*Auctioneers.*

Kenrick Nurseries.

100 Choice varieties of Ornamental hardy trees and shrubs, just received from New York, and selected in June last.

This establishment situated but an hour's ride from Boston, contains a very extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Mulberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. and a general assortment of Ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

Also, the following fruit and ornamental trees of *extra sizes*, viz. Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Weeping Willows, Ailanthus, Catalpas, Purple Acacia, Dutch Cork Elm (a new article) Butternuts and Silver Firs.

300 Isabella Grape Vines; and White Mulberry Trees by the thousand.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, and directed to the Newton post office, will be promptly attended to, or they may be left at Mr Joseph Bridge's Grocery and Seed store, Court street, Boston, where lists of the above may be seen. Trees will be packed in matts for shipping, when ordered, and delivered in Boston free of charge. 3t Nov 21

American Tree Seeds.

For sale, a variety of Seeds of Forest Trees, Shrubs, &c. mostly native American kinds, and suitable for sending to Europe, or for cultivation here. Price 25 cts a paper. They were gathered by a gentleman familiarly acquainted with the sorts, expressly for us. They will be sold by the single paper, or packed to order, in any quantity.

Also, Peach and Almond Stones, and many other valuable Fruit and Forest Tree Seeds for planting this fall, a catalogue of which may be had gratis at this place.

Roots of the Pie-Plant, or Tart Rhubarb.

A large supply of the roots of the *Rheum Undulatum*, or Tart Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant, an excellent article for summer use. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 290, and page 11 of this volume, and Fessenden's New American Gardener, article *Rhubarb*, for its culture and uses.) The roots are in fine order for transplanting this fall. Price 25 cts. per root

Garden and Field Seeds.

The largest collection and variety of Garden, Field, Tree and Herb Seeds to be found in New England, at wholesale and retail. The Seeds are all raised in this vicinity, expressly for this Establishment, by careful and experienced growers, and are warranted pure and fresh. Country traders supplied with boxes of prime seeds, for the retail trade, on liberal terms. A pamphlet catalogue (2d edition) of our Seeds, Trees, &c. is published and will be forwarded gratis to any one who will send for it.

Just received at the

New England Farmer Seed Store,
No. 52 North Market, Street—Boston.

Splendid Bulbous Roots, &c.

A further supply of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Gladiolus, Snow Drops, Crocus, Star of Bethlehem, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Iris, Crown Imperials, Anemones, Crocus, &c. from 12 to 62 cts. each. A very few of the finest Hyacinths, dark and pale blue, pure white, red, yellow, and white with various eyes, at $1 per root.

The collection of LILIES is very splendid, comprising a great variety of colors.

HYACINTHS—(double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy coloured, pure white, white with yellow eye white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 25 cts to $1 00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed, 12 cts. each, $1.00 per dozen.

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 38 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots, 19 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS fragrant, white with yellow cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 38 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS fragrant, of all colors, 19 cts. each

SPRING CROCUS of all colours, 6 cts. each. 50 cts per. dozen.

The above roots are from the same house, from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced beds 1 inch and 8 10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are *not purchased at auction*, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers. Those sold at auction are generally the mere refuse of the most inferior collections, *good* roots being worth at home ten times as much as they generally sell for at auction, as will be seen by reference to the priced catalogues of any respectable house in Holland.

White Mulberry Seed.

This day received, a few pounds of warranted genuine White Mulberry Seed, raised in Coventry, Con. this season, and saved with care expressly for us—For sale by the lb. or ounce.

New England Farmer Seed Store,
No. 52 North Market Street—Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	122 00	125 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	128 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	80	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 25	8 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	8 50	8 62
Genesee,	"	8 00	8 50
Rye, best,	"		
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	68	70
Rye,	"	68	70
Barley,	"		70
Oats,	"	30	38
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		2 75
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	16 50
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 25
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	2 00	2 25
Orchard Grass,	"		4 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		5 00
Red Top	"		1 00
Lucerne,	pound.		50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	42	50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	23	28
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	35	40
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	28	30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	42	47
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	28	33
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	33	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"		7
whole hogs,	"		6
VEAL,	"		6
MUTTON,	"	2	10
POULTRY,	"	8	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	16
Lump, best,	"		20
EGGS,	dozen.	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		40
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

From Drummond's First Steps in Botany.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

In times more unenlightened than the present, a number of superstitious ceremonies were practised on midsummer eve, and on the following morning, or St. John's Day. They bore some resemblance to those of Hallow-eve in Scotland, being thought to prognosticate the good or bad fortune of young men and maidens as to their obtaining partners for life. Some of these are still practised on the Continent; and in Lower Saxony, the young girls gather sprigs of St. John's wort on midsummer-night, fasten them to the walls of their bedchamber, and by the state of the sprig on the ensuing morning, anticipate whether or not their state shall soon be changed from one of "single blessedness." If the plant remain fresh, (which will entirely depend upon the dampness or dryness of the wall,) a suitor may be expected; if it droop and wither, the willow-garland must be their fate for the ensuing year. This superstition has given origin to the following beautiful and affecting lines from the German:—

The young maid stole through the cottage-door,
And blush'd as she sought the plant of power;—
"Thou silver glow-worm, O lend me thy light!
I must gather the mystic St. John's wort to-night,
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide
If the coming year shall make me a bride."

And the glow-worm came,
With its silvery flame,
And sparkled and shone
Thro' the night of St. John,
And soon has the young maid her love-knot tied.
With noiseless tread
To her chamber she sped,
Where the spectral moon her white beams shed:—
"Bloom here, bloom here, thou plant of power,
To deck the young maid in her bridal hour!"
But it droop'd its head, that plant of power,
And died the mute death of the voiceless flower;
And a withered wreath on the ground it lay,
More meet for a burial than bridal day.

And when a year was pass'd away
All pale on her bier the young maid lay,
And the glow-worm came,
With its silvery flame,
And sparkled and shone
Thro' the night of St. John,
As they closed the cold grave o'er the maid's cold clay.

"Oh! he does not want it?"

But he *does* want it. And even if he did not, your engagement has nothing to do with his private circumstances.

Such is the self excusing of many a careless creditor, and such the proper answer.

It is to be lamented that there is no charge to which many, who may be good men, are more subjected than the want of punctuality in the payment of little debts. And there is no plea by which conscience is more readily satisfied, than that of the declaration that the creditor does not need the amount. The same thing applies to a hundred little borrowings.

A book is lent; it is detained until the lender is unable to recollect the borrower—but then "he does not want it—he has many others, or he has read it already." But he does want it. If he has read it, it is no reason why he may not lend it to others, as well as to yourself.

A small subscription is due; "the society does not want it—the sum is so small that it can make no difference." But the society does want it. If every member did as you do, there would be no funds in the hands of the treasurer; and your neglect is dissolving the society as far as your own item of influence goes. That influence goes thus far to discourage schemes of benevolence, and to destroy public confidence. You inspired a hope which you crushed again.

An editor's payment is due—"he does not want it." But he does want it. And this very plea of yours gives him more trouble than all the others put together.

Of truth, there are few excuses for neglect more frequently given to the remindings of conscience than this expression. It sets aside, with the veriest sophistry, the spirit and essence of moral obligation.—*Charleston Observer.*

Squinting.—Children, when they first begin to perceive, always turn anxiously to the light. Besides the agreeable sensation, the retina is strengthened by the action of the rays. Whenever therefore, care is not taken so as to place the infant that the light may strike both the eyes equally, one generally becomes stronger than the other; and it is sufficiently known to parents and nurses, that one primary cause of 'occular indecision' (as we have heard it styled,) is an inequality in the strenght of the eyes.—*London Weekly Review.*

Rump Parliament Records.—A late number of the Providence American has called the attention of the public to a curious collection of MSS. which are in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The manuscripts are eighteen in number, and purport to be the Journal of the House of Commons during the protectorate of Cromwell.—As to their authenticity there can be no doubt, from the various arguments by which it can be established. These are the hand-writing, which corresponds with that of the age of Cromwell; the binding and paper; and the improbability that any one would take such a vast deal of trouble as it would require to forget them.

The probable manner in which they came into the country is explained as follows. Three of the regicides, Goff, Whaley, and Dixwell, fled to this country, and brought these records with them.—They then passed through various hands, till they came into the possession of Gov. Livingston of New Jersey, by whom they were presented to the Historical Society of New York.

This Society has been for some time in a decayed state, and these Journals, with some other papers of value, have lain neglected in their library. We must confess that we are astonished that these Records have not before this excited attention; and especially that they should have been first brought before the public by a Providence editor, when there are so many on the alert in New York to communicate the earliest intelligence. It would seem as if they had all been too much engaged in politics to pay any attention to these minor and unimportant matters.

We hope that these Records will be looked into before many more months, and a full account of them be laid before us. It is time that we knew something about them, if they are really, as there is little doubt, the true *Records of the Rump Parliament.—Mass. Journal.*

MUNROE & FRANCIS have just published the 2d edition the House Servants' Directory, or a Monitor for Private Families; comprising hints on the arrangement and performance of Servant's Work, with general rules for setting out Tables and Sideboards in first order. The art of Waiting in all its branches; and likewise how to conduct Large and Small Parties with order; with general directions for placing on Table all kinds of Joints, Fish, Fowl, &c. &c. Nov. 28.

Wants a Situation.

A young man lately from England, well acquainted with farming. Testimonials for sobriety, honesty and capability will be produced. Apply at this office. nov 28

Subscription for Vine stock for the finest table Grapes

A. Parmentier, at the Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, corner of the Jamaica and Flatbush road, two miles from New York, having been urged by several lovers of the vine to propose setts of the best kind for sale by subscription, offers to the public setts of a dozen vines, with good roots of the most select and choice grapes for the table; many of which are quite new in this country, and all of which will ripen perfectly in any situation either in town or country.

Names of the twelve Sorts.

1. White Chasselas, with large fruit
2. Chasselas of Fontainbleau, near Paris
3. Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, near Paris
4. Golden Chasselas, the real genuine
5. Musk Chasselas
6. Chasselas, with very large black fruit
7. Red Chasselas
8. White Muscat, or black Constantia
9. Red Muscat
10. Black Muscat, or black Constantia
11. Black Orleans, bears very well the frost
12. Black Gamet, yields a second crop of blossoms and fruit when the first are frozen.

Nos. 11 and 12 are as fine for vineyards as for the table, the fruit is not so excellent as that of the preceding kinds, but is equally valuable on account of the certainty of a large crop annually.

The subcription receipt will be accompanied by directions on the best mode of cultivation, planting and pruning the vine.

The same sort of vines may be had separately, price One Dollar, except No. 4, Golden Chasselas, the genuine, which is Two Dollars. Communications for the above, and subcriptions to his establishment post paid punctually attended to.

References, Dr. David Hosack, President of the Horticultural Society, Dr. Pascalis, President of the Linnæan Society, Dr. McNeven, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Stevenson, and Hon. John Lowell. Nov. 14.

Wine and Table Grapes.

A complete assortment of FRENCH VINE ROOTS in prime order, just received and for sale at a low price, by E. Copeland Jr. at the Dupont Powder Store, 65 Broad Street.

☞AMMUNITION as usual. 3t.

Fall Seeds.

A small collection of seeds suitable for sowing in the *autumn* only, among which are the Lime Plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*) Snowberry (*Symphoria racemosa*) Dwarf White Flowering Horse Chestnut, Pink Mezereon, Martagon and Superb Lily, &c. in papers of 12 cents each.—An account of the Lime Plant will be found in Fessenden's New American Gardener, pag. 125; we have but a small quantity of this seed.

New England Farmer Seed Store,
No. 52 North Market Street—Boston.

MUNROE & FRANCIS have just published the 2d edition of a work called Seveaty-Five Receipts for making Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats. By a lady of Philadelphia. With a series of miscellaneous receipts for Dishes in use at Supper Parties: also, a complete list of weights and measures, whereby weight can be ascertained by measure.

Pear Trees and Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester, 200 Pear Trees of the choicest varieties. 100 Isabella and Bland's Virginia—2 native and 2 Sweet Water Grape Vines from 2 to 3 years old. Also, a variety of Rose Bushes, Ornamental trees, white lilies, &c. Apply to Rufus Howe on the premises. Dorchester Nov. 21. 3t.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for **1829.**

In press at the New England Farmer office, and will be published to-morrow, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for* 1829. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the N. E. Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, by Bowles & Dearborn, 50 Washington street, and by the booksellers and traders generally. Some copies interleaved with writing paper, which will be very serviceable to farmers, will be kept for retail at the Farmer office.

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from $4 to $5 per box.—Each box contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities sufficient for a common kitchen garden.—Likewise the greatest variety of seeds to be found in New England, by the pound or bushel, all warranted pure, and of the growth of 1827.